schemes keeping in view the proportion of the rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The rural population of India according to 1991 census provisional results is 627.1 million.

(b) The National Accounts Statistics do not present separate estimates of investment in rural and urban areas. However, estimates of net domestic product (NDP) in rural and urban areas are made for the census years. The rural NDP was 58.85 per cent of the aggregate NDP of the country in 1980-81.

(c) The plan expenditure on rural development programmes was raised from Rs. 4291.14 crores in the Sixth Plan to Rs. 11781.20 crores in the Seventh Plan. Schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) are also mainly for the benefit of rural areas. The plan expenditure on MNP was raised from Rs. 6497 crores in Sixth Plan to Rs. 13243 crores in Seventh Plan. In addition, rural areas also benefit from general developmental programmes.

Installation of TV Transmitters in Arunachal Pradesh

1458. SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some high power TV Transmitters have been installed in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of places district-wise where they have been installed;

(c) whether Government propose to instal more such transmitters in Arunachal Pradesh in the current year and in the next year; and

(d) if so, the names of the places selected for the purpose and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A high power TV transmitter is functioning at Itanagar in Lower Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such approved scheme at present.

(d) The expansion of TV service to the uncovered areas of the State can be undertaken only in a phased manner depending upon the availability of the resources.

Migration of Scientists and Technocrats

1459. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists and technocrats who have migrated to foreign countries during the last 3 years, year-wise and country-wise break up; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Some of our scientists and technologists do migrate to other countries. From a pilot study of selected IIT graduates, it is clear that several go abroad for higher studies in the first instance and seek prolonged employment thereafter. It is, therefore, proving extremely difficult to keep track of the actual numbers of Science and Technology personnel deciding on staying abroad. Several measures have been taken from time to time to minimise the outflow as also to attract scientists and technologists abroad to return to India. Some of these are:

— Creation of new scientific Departments/Organisations, as